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SUBJECT 1. Ore Deposits and Production
 2. Miscellaneous Industrial Intelligence

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Magnesite

1. Poland had little magnesite. Polish magnesite had a content of only 76-78% MgO and good magnesite must have an 82-85% content. Magnesite deposits were found in Grochow N 52-25, E 22-08, Upper Silesia, and were exploited at the Konstanty and Czesk Boza mines, both of which produced from 5,000 to 6,000 tn. of magnesite a year, and at the Anna mine in which the magnesite vein was running out. A fourth mine was located at Sobotka (Zepten) N 50-51, E 16-43 near Strzeblow. This mine produced an average of 8,000 tn. a year and employed about 80 workers. The ore produced there was better than the magnesite found elsewhere in Poland.
2. Poland imported magnesite from Austria. A secret trade pact was concluded with Austria for 1952 to ensure this supply which Poland was eager to obtain. The pact was known as the "W" pact. The magnesite was important for cement production, for production of chemicals, and for the production of bricks. The magnesite used in making brick was mixed with domestic magnesite.

Coal

3. Polish coal production in 1951 was 82,000,000 metric tn.; production was expected to reach 100,000,000 tn. a year by 1955. In 1951, 30,000,000 tn. of coal were exported. Coal was exported to the USSR, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania. In that year France wanted no coal from Poland.

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4. Coal mines were located in the Silesian region. There was a shortage of laborers for these mines, wages were low, and there were housing problems with respect to mine employees. In addition there was dissatisfaction with the regime among the miners, many of whom were political prisoners or forced laborers. The equipment used in the mines was old although new systems of coal mining were being introduced. Other coal deposits were found at Walbrzych N 50-46, E 16-17 and at Nowa Ruda N 50-35, E 16-30 where the coal mined was of poor quality.
5. Coke was produced near the coal mines. The Walbrzych coke works produced naphthalene, pressed and ordinary, pure phenol which was made into phenol derivatives, and chemicals from tar, toluol, xylol, aniline, and benzol for organic compounds.

Dolomite and Lime

6. Kilns for burning dolomite were located at the Dolomite and Cement Factory (Fabryka Dolomitu i Cementu) at Szczakowa N 50-14, E 19-17 near Sosnowiec in Lower Silesia. Yearly production of burnt dolomite was 120,000 tn.; for this production 250,000 tn. of dolomite were needed yearly. The Szczakowa dolomite was of the best, with at least a seven to eight per cent iron oxide content.
7. Of the 120,000 tn. of dolomite produced at Szczakowa, 10,000 tn. were allotted for export to Czechoslovak foundries at Ostrava, Vitkovice, Zelezarny. Shipments were planned day by day and dispatched directly from the factory. (Burnt dolomite must be used within six days of burning.) However, in 1951 and 1952 Polish deliveries were irregular because of the great and increasing domestic demand. Dolomite was considered a strategic material, as evidenced by the fact that monthly production allotted to factories and for export (to Communist countries) was made by Minister WANG personally. (Minister WANG was in the State Commission for Economic Planning - PKPG. All production plans were channeled through him.)
8. The largest lime kilns in Europe were located 26 km. south of Jelenia Gora (Hirschberg) at the Wojcieszow Lime Works (Wojcieszowskie Zaklady Wapiennicze). Approximately 30,000 tn. of burnt lime in addition to 4,000 to 5,000 tn. of burnt dolomite were produced here monthly. Of the 900 workers employed, 300 were prisoners or forced laborers. There was a 48-hour work week at the works, but a skeleton crew was maintained on Sundays to keep the lime kilns burning.

-Other Refractory Materials

9. At Nowa Ruda, in addition to the coal mine, there were deposits of fire-resistant clay. Yearly production of the clay was 120,000 tn., 33-34 s.g. (Seger Cone), fire resistant to 1,740° C. About 1,000 laborers were employed there. Export plans for 1951 called for the export of 7,000 tn. to Hungary and 3,000 to East Germany at \$20 a ton but only 7,000 tn. of this 10,000 were exported because the clay was needed for domestic use. In the first three quarters of 1951 the foundry industry did not fulfill its production plan because of a lack of refractory materials and as a result 3,000 tn. were taken from the export quota in the fourth quarter. (The production plan of the foundry industry was fulfilled 96% in 1951.) Further exports of fire-resistant clay in 1951 were: 500 tn. to Belgium, 1,000 tn. to Norway, and 400 tn. to West Germany. West Germany solicited 5,000 tn. of clay in 1952 at \$20 a ton. The PKPG allotted export quotas and domestic distribution of clay.
10. Krummendorfer quartzite, a fire-resistant material, was found in Lower Silesia near Swidnica. Slate was also found there. The quartzite was crushed and mixed with clay to be used as a refractory material by the metal and sugar industries. Usually 600 tn. a year were exported to Hungary and 1,800 tn. to Czechoslovakia, the only two

countries to which quartzite was exported. In 1951, however, 1,000 tn. were exported to Hungary and 3,000 to Czechoslovakia.

Manufacture of Bricks from Refractory Materials

11. Bricks were made from various refractory materials. In Grochow in Upper Silesia magnesite bricks and "dynasowe" bricks were produced. "Dynasowe" bricks were made of a mixture of magnesite and quartzite. Fire bricks (Cegly szamotowe) were made of argil from the Nowa Ruda mine. Old bricks and broken new bricks were ground and mixed with cement to produce cement bricks. All clay bricks were made according to specifications and drawings.
12. Bricks made of refractory materials were produced at the Zary Factory (Fabryka Zary) in Zary near Gliwice. The largest brick factory was at Bestwina although an even larger one was under construction at Zielonka N 52-18, E 21-10 near Warsaw. Bricks produced at Bestwina N 49-54, E 19-04 were used chiefly for factory chimneys. (Almost all buildings in Warsaw were constructed of brick. There was little reinforced concrete because of the scarcity of cement.) Around 18,000 to 20,000 tn. of fire brick and around 20,000 tn. of magnesite brick were produced yearly. The magnesite brick sold for \$60 to \$65 a ton. (Burnt magnesite sold for \$55 a ton.) 25X1
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the amount of dynasowe brick produced but 25X1
it sold for \$65 a ton. The 1952 export plan made provision for the export of 8,000 tn. of clay bricks but the item was cancelled, partly because the bricks did not meet specifications and partly because they were needed for domestic use.

Arsenic and Gold; Other Mineral Deposits

13. In 1951 Poland produced 15,000 tn. of arsenic at Zloty Stek N 50-26, E 16-52 in Lower Silesia (Dolny Slask) and 10 kg. of gold. There was an arsenic factory at Zloty Stek (Fabryka Arszeniku). DDT was made there but the DDT was of poor quality. There was no scarcity of DDT in Poland.
14. Gypsum mines were located in the Kielecki area at Sedziejowice N 50-35, E 20-39, Kietrz N 50-05, E 18-00, Charsznica. Granite, marble, and sand quarries were located near Swidnica N 50-51, E 16-28.

Steel Production

15. The total steel production in Poland in 1951 amounted to 1,500,000 metric tn. Efforts were made to accelerate steel production and plans called for a production of 3,400,000 tn. by 1955. The Nowa Huta foundry was to have produced 1,500,000 tn. of steel in 1953.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers

16. In 1951 the production of chemical fertilizers in Poland amounted to 4,000,000 tn. Fertilizer production is expected to reach 12,000,000 tn. by 1955.

Oil Production

17. Poland produced approximately 100,000 tn. of crude oil in 1951.

Miscellaneous Information on Various Factories in Poland

19. a. Porcelain Factories:

Boguchwala Porcelain Works (Zaklady Porcelany) in Boguchwala N 49-59, E 21-57 produced porcelain insulators and laboratory porcelain.

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Zofiewka Electrotechnical Porcelain Works (Zaklady Porcelany Elektrotechnicznej Zofiewka) in Suliszow in the district of Walbrzych N 50-46, E 16-17 produced porcelain insulators.

Jaworzyna Porcelain Factory (Fabryka Porcelany Stolowej Jaworzyna) in Jaworzyna N 50-55, E 16-28 produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Walbrzych Porcelain Factory (Fabryka Porcelany Stolowej Walbrzych) in Walbrzych N 50-46, E 16-17 produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Krzysztof Household Porcelain Factory (Fabryka Porcelany Stolowej Krzysztof) in Walbrzych produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Cmielow Porcelain Factory (Fabryka Porcelany Stolowej Cmielow) produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Chodziez Porcelain Factory (Fabryka Porcelany Stolowej Chodziez) in Chodziez N 52-59, E 16-55 produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Porcelite factory (Zaklady Porcelitu) in Chodziez produced household porcelain and chinaware.

Wlodek Pottery Works (Wlodeckie Zaklady Fajansu) in Wlodek N 52-39, E 19-05 produced household porcelain and chinaware.

b. Chemical Factories

Gunpowder factory (Fabryka Prochu) in Pionki N 51-29, E 21-27. This is its former name; [redacted] This was 25X1 a large factory. (Chemical factories were under the Ministry of Chemistry but, insofar as they produced war materials, they were supervised by the Ministry of National Defense.)

Synthetic Gasoline Factory (Fabryka Benzyny Syntetycznej) at Nowe Dwory N 52-26, E 20-43, near Oswiecim, which produced synthetic gasoline. [redacted] 25X1

Wander Chemical Factory (Fabryka Chemiczna Wander) in Krakow. [redacted] This factory produced pharmaceuticals. Base materials for pharmaceuticals were imported from Switzerland and Hungary in bulk or in compounds and were made up in this factory, which employed from 200 to 300 persons.

Ciba Chemical Factory (Fabryka Chemiczna-Farmaceutyczna Ciba) in Pabjanice N 51-40, E 19-22, near Lodz. The factory employed about 500 persons, was a branch of Ciba in Switzerland and used Ciba formulas. It produced among other pharmaceuticals, "Cibalgina", a headache powder. The powder was renamed "Pabjalgina" after nationalization of the factory. One of the chemical compounds produced was "Jodek Dwujodo Dwutymolo Bizmutowy", the main ingredient of which was Aristol (trade name for Dithymol Dioxide). It was a red powder containing a high per cent of organically compounded iodine. The powder was excellent for healing wounds quickly and was applied like a salve by mixing it with vasoline. When applied to a raw wound it did not burn. Dr. POPLAWSKI developed the compound during the war and the Ciba factory began production in 1946.

The firm, known as Klawe before the war and during the war called Asid Serum Institut by the Germans, now has a number and may also be called Chemical Pharmaceutical Works (Zaklady Chemiczno-Farmaceutyczne). It was located in Warsaw on Karolkowa Street, employed about 400 workers, and specialized in the production of serum ampules.

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c. Electrotechnical Plants

There was a large electrotechnical plant in Czechowice about eight kilometers from Dziedzice.

Szpotanski Factory (Fabryka Szpotanskiego), a large elevator factory in Warsaw which employed about 1,000 to 1,500 men.

State Teletechnical Works (Panstwowe Zaklady Teletechniczne) in Warsaw which made radio receivers before the war. It was destroyed during the war but has been rebuilt and now makes telephone equipment and low current apparatus. It was a large factory.

Radios were produced in Poland in Dzierzoniow near Walbrzych in two factories and in Zaklady Teletechniczne in Warsaw, Grochowska ulica. (In the beginning of 1952 a great deal of propaganda was released with respect to the installation of radios throughout the country. A committee called the "Komitet Radiofonizacji Kraju" was established for the purpose of introducing telephone radio reception in the country.)

d. Miscellaneous

Metallurgical Works Lilpop Rau Loewenstein, a large concern, located on Bema Street in west Warsaw. It was an old firm which produced machines and did casting before the war. Four thousand workers were employed there.

Schicht Works (Zaklady Schichta), now called Zaklady Przemyslu Tluszczowego (Fat Industry Works), is located on Swedzka Street, Praga, a Warsaw suburb. It was a large factory which produced soaps and creams and employed approximately 800 workers. (There is a scarcity of soap in Poland.)

Cegielski Locomotive Factory (Fabryka Parowozow Cegielskiego) in Poznan /N 52-25, E 16-58/. This factory, now called the Stalin Works (Zaklady Imieni Stalina) was an old factory and employed about 5,000 persons.

Feldspar Works (Strzeblowskie Zaklady Skalenia) in Strzeblow (Stroebe near Schweidnitz). The feldspar produced there was of bad quality. (Poland imports feldspar from Norway, Finland, and Sweden.)

Fabryka Gumowych Wytobow Semperit in Krakow made galoshes and other rubber articles. The Fabryka Gumowych Wytobow Rigawar in Warsaw also made rubber articles.

Plans called for the construction of 250 factories by 1955 and the repair or enlargement of 100 existing ones.

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